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Poetry.

THE BIRTH OF PORTRAITURE.

BY THOMAS MOORE.

Aeneas the Greek maiden wove
Her gayland mid the summer bowers,
There stood a youth, with eyes of love,
To watch her while she wreathed the flowers:
The youth was skill'd in Painting's art,
But ne'er had studi'd woman's bow'.

Now marks the coloring which the art
Can shew o'er nature's charms, till now,

Plot to love to whom we owe

All that's fair and bright below.

He had pictured many a rose,

And sketched the rays that light the brook;

But what were these, or what o' these,

To woman's blush, to woman's look?

Oh! such magic power there be,

This, this, he cried, is all my prayer,

To paint that living light I see,

And this the soul that sparkles e'er.

His prayer was soon as e'er the hand was heard;

His pallet, touched by Love, grew warm.

And Painting's wondrous trans er'd

From life as flower to woman's form.

Still, as from time to time he stoe,

The fair design alone out the more,

And there was now a lie, a soul,

Where only colors glow'd before.

When first carnations learn'd to speak,

And lilacs into life were brought,

While mantling in the maid's cheek,

Young roses kill'd into thought;

These hyacinths their darkest dyes,

Upon the looks of beauty threw,

And violets, transfer'd to eyes,

Burnished soul within the blue.

LIFE'S SMILES AND TEARS.

BY EDWARD Z. HARRIS.

Remember this life is but dark and brief,
These are sorrows and tears and despair for all,
And that hope and joy are as leaves that fall!
Then pluck the beauteous and fragrant leaf,
Before the autumn of pain and grief!

These hopes and smiles with their stony rays,
O press them tenderly to thy heart!
They will not return when they once depart!
Rejoice in the radiant and joyous days,
Though't the night, though the goss, but a moment stays!

As the night-drops fell with their diamond sheen,
They sparkle beneath the herald beam,
And die in their light, it's an angel dream!

What is loved and is blessed, but no sooner seen
Than it flies!—O, 't were better it never had been.

Agriculture.

FATTENING POULTRY.—C. Jackson, of Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, says, I keep my fattening poultry in a warm, quiet room, one with glass windows, with shutters facing the south. I vary the food constantly, never giving the same twice successively. Small potatoes boiled, boiled beans and Indian meal, a piece of cooked meat suspended from the rafters always accessible, milk to drink, and water fresh every day, a heap of gravel, one of ashes, and some charcoal, are my means of making poultry ready for the market in two weeks from the time they are put up to fatten. If longer than this time is required there must be some mistake in the management. It should be recollect that the poorer meat is put on a fattening animal, whether a steer or chicken, the more tender it is. I place before my poultry all the materials for fattening themselves, tempt their appetites by giving them variety, and keep them quiet and comfortable, as I have often told you. It is well known that the digestive process is sooner and easier finished during a state of rest. A chicken should have nothing to worry it, no anxiety of mind. Could they anticipate their latter end, and the reasons for our supplying them with the dainties of the land, they would be held very uneasy, and I make it a point to keep all such information from them.

Sowing Crops.—The farmers throughout the country never had greater inducements held out to them to plant large crops in the spring than they now have. If war takes place in Europe, breadstuffs will continue high and will be in great demand abroad. If the present price of flour continues, various substances will be tried in New England as its substitute. There will therefore be a great demand for rye, corn, potatoes and buckwheat. These crops will therefore be profitable ones.

The lack of many a neglected hole can be drawn out and employed on sandy hills.

The bushes from many a despised pasture can be cut off, and the culture of its grass encouraged. Even the waste land in the marshes of the Virginia fences can be dug up and planted with potatoes. Not a foot of land need be spared.

Mr. Ford's Comment.

NEWPORT, R. I., SATURDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 25, 1854.

NUMBER 1,816.

Selected Cole.

UNCLE GEORGE'S STORY.

We had devoted the morning before my wedding day to the arrangement of those troublesome, delightful, endless little affairs, which the world says must be set in order on such occasions; and late in the afternoon, we walked down, Charlotte and myself, to take a last bachelor and maiden peep at the home which, next day, was to be ours in partnership. Goody Barnes, already installed as our cook and housekeeper, stood at the door, ready to receive us as we crossed the market-place to inspect our cottage for the twentieth time,—cottage by courtesy,—next door to my father's mansion, by far the best and handsomest in the place. It was some distance from Charlotte's house, where she and her widowed mother lived;—all the way down the lime-tree avenue, and then, good-night, my lady-love!—Good-night, thus parting, for the very last time. To-morrow abt think of to-morrow. The quarters of the church-clock strike half-past nine—Good-night, dear mother-in-law. And, once more, good-night, Charlotte!

Charlotte and I took leave of my father on grey September evening with the full conviction that every blessing was in store for us which affection and wealth had the power to procure. Over the green, and up the lime-tree avenue, and then, good-night, my lady-love!—Good-night, thus parting, for the very last time. To-morrow abt think of to-morrow. The quarters of the church-clock strike half-past nine—Good-night, dear mother-in-law. And,

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SATURDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 25, 1854

Mr. Editor.—I shall make the above quotation from Murray, a text for a short discourse on the government of children.—I shall first make some comparisons from our common mode of governing animals, with that of governing our children. No man of common sense would think it proper or advisable to defer the breaking of a colt to the harness until the colt was fully grown, or nearly so. Again, no one would think it best in halter breaking to first tie him with a tow string, or small cord that could be easily broken; as it only stimulates after exertions to break stronger halters. Hundreds of like hints might be brought up as comparisons for our instruction in the government of our children; but the above will answer for the discerning mind to draw many conclusions from.—First, we should begin in infancy to so guide the young mind that all its necessary wants may be supplied as far as possible, without, at the same time, doing anything that may cause not only unnecessary labor, but form and create habits that become injurious to the child, besides doubling the labor of taking care of it. One of the most foolish of all notions in the management of infants, is the habit of rocking them to sleep, or to stop their crying. Nature requires no such assistance with the infant, more than it does with the parent. It breaks up all regularity of Nature's demands. It stupefies the brain and sense of the child; makes it fretful and uneasy.—Like intemperance, the greater the excess the more its effects; a child may be rocked a few minutes once or twice a day to lull it to sleep, as the ten or four o'clock drama is taken, until habit seems to confirm it into necessity. But let an intermediate drama be taken forenoon and afternoon, and that soon seems as indispensable as the two former dramas, and so on, the more the worse.

Thus it is with the forced naps of the infant; it is uneasy except when it is rocked half the time. When night comes, and the husband returns from his hard day's toil, his rest is broken up by the restlessness of the child, in consequence of its having too many forced naps through the day. It would be as reasonable to suspend infants and turn them round and round, like the old fashioned way of roasting meat, as it is to shake their brains up by horizontal turning and rocking.

I will now leave the infant hanging, or rocking, as you please—and take the young colt to halter break. We tell him to do this or that thing; if he dislikes to obey, we do it ourselves rather than have any trouble, as it is of little consequence to us whether he does it or not; this is only the tow string. As he advances in age and is more capable of doing something of more importance, we request him, or command him to be steady and punctual in his attendance at school, and other requests as reasonable, and requisite for him to obey.—We now begin to feel the twine slip through our hands; all small orders have been disregarded, and he feels no less compunction in breaking the twine, than the tow string. Our colt is now large enough to send away to pasture, and as he is rather regardless of fences about home, we feel a temporary relief in sending him to some country school, thinking perhaps under the guidance of a stranger he may improve, and do better; but a child that has not been properly governed at home soon loses all restraint among strangers, and returns even worse than before. So he goes now step by step, until finally fate brings him to a halter that seals all earthly hopes. He then looks back upon his past life; all seems visible to him; he sees the first cause that led him from duty; the first step aside from his parental government. He now stands a monument and a beacon, for parents to take warning from. Think, then, of the importance of commanding obedience, and teaching your children to love to obey, and the sad consequences of disobedience.—Teach them also economy, industry, and neatness in all things; teach them to honor the laborer in all honorable pursuits, and never to strive to lower their neighbor that they themselves may appear exalted.

Mass. Ploughman.

Laws of R. Island.

AN ACT in amendment of an act prescribing the manner of proceedings in Courts. It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:—Section 1. Courts of Common Pleas may on motion in term time order execution to issue in due form of law, forthwith, on any judgments rendered therein in any cause in which there is by law an appeal, and in the trial of which no appeal is taken, or in the trial of the Court; and in all cases in which there is a right of appeal or in the trial of which exceptions are taken to the ruling of the Court, after five days from the rendition of judgment, unless the appellant shall have within such time given bond, as is now required by law in cases of appeal, or that the exceptions taken shall have been filed and allowed by the Court: Provided, That said Courts may in their discretion extend the time for filing such bond or exceptions, and for filing a petition for a new trial, and make such bond as may be given to the Court not exceeding five days after the end of the term at which such judgments are rendered. This act shall take effect immediately after the passage thereof, and all acts and parts of acts inconsistent therewith, are hereby repealed.

True copy.—Attest:

A. POTTER, Secy.

AN ACT in relation to Railroad Corporations.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:—

Section 1. The stockholders of any railroad corporation, incorporated within this State, shall be entitled at all reasonable times to examination of the books, papers and accounts of the corporation in whichsoever it is a stockholder, and if any clerk or other officer of any railroad corporation, having the custody of the books, papers and accounts of said corporation, shall refuse to inspect the books, papers and accounts thereof, the person so offending shall be liable to a fine of one hundred dollars, to be recovered by an action on the case, one half thereof to and for the use of the corporation, and the other half in the use of the State.

True copy.—Attest:

A. POTTER, Secy.

AN ACT in addition to an act entitled an act in relation to Railroads.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:—

Section 1. If any clerk or other officer of any railroad incorporated under authority of this State, shall refuse to permit any stockholder of such corporation, and any examine the books, papers and accounts thereof of said corporation, shall refuse to inspect the books, papers and accounts thereof, the person so offending shall be liable to a fine of one hundred dollars, and recovered by an action on the case, one half to and for the use of the corporation, and the other half in the use of the State.

True copy.—Attest:

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The following amusing story was related to us last week; we thought it too good to be lost, and so repeat it as near as we can in the narrator's own words. Two of the parties—the butcher, now a very old man, and the boy, now in middle life—are still living, the one in Newport and the other on the Island, and when they read the anecdote we are quite certain they will remember the event.

Some years ago a thrifty farmer and butcher, residing on the Island, allowed his hogs to stray in the road at a time when the law made it imperative that each hog at large should have two rings in his snout, and a yoke around his neck. The hog or field driver that at that time was a man who constantly frequented the tavern; he saw the hogs at large and immediately secured the assistance of a companion, no better than himself, to assist him in putting them into the pound, and thus tax the owner with considerable expense. No sooner said than done, and the drove quietly feeding by the road side were put in motion, whether they would or no.

The butcher's son, not nine years old, seeing them drive off the hogs, and knowing nothing about the law, supposed they were stealing and cried out: "Mister, them's our hogs and daddy's gone from town!"

"Well, so much the better for us," replied the master— "and what are you going to do about it?"

"About it! enough get them back in spite of you!" said the boy, who turned into the barn and seized a small pig—one of a litter of a sow carried off—with which he ran after the drove, twisting its tail with a vengeance. As soon as the squealing of the pig reached the sow, she bolted, turned back and put for the boy, the whole drove following yell well, the boy leading off with the squealing pig under his arm, and calling out at the top of his voice "Lyon! Lyon!"

When St. Louis came into the hands of the Americans it numbered 930 inhabitants and it could boast of but 150 houses. It was then in the enjoyment of a limited trade in furs, and traders made it a starting point when about to cross the prairie. So late as 1804 there were but two American families in the village and even in 1802 the population was limited to 6,000, and the taxable property was valued at \$2,000,000; now the one is over 100,000 and the other exceeds \$50,000,000; thus in twenty years the property has increased nineteen and the population seventeen times. Another evidence of the commercial prosperity of the city is found in the tonnage, which, at the time we are speaking of—1833—was estimated at 2000 tons; now it nearly reaches 37,000 and every season it is greatly augmented.

We might, if necessary, instance other sources of wealth that exhibit the amazing rapid growth and promise quite as much for the future. There are natural fields that surround the city on every side. Coal in immense beds is found within six and ten miles of the city, some of it equal to the best cannel; lead and copper at a distance of fifty-five miles, and iron at seventy, and within a circuit of one hundred and twenty-eight miles, an abundance of coal, iron, copper and lead can be obtained for the supply of the world. As these valuable ores are required, means will be taken to remove them from their beds.

Then there are the extensive prairie and timber lands, that, as yet, have hardly been touched; all of which will in time be turned to profitable account; and the wealth gleaned from these natural resources, added to that which is now flowing from the industry and enterprise of the inhabitants, will increase the size, influence and prosperity of St. Louis, until it is in reality what its friends wish it to be—the centre of the United States.

ITEMS COLLECTED FROM OUR CALIFORNIA PAPERS. The citizens of San Francisco are enjoying the privilege of walking through the streets of the city dressed, but in other sections the dry weather is attended with loss to the Agriculturist and Miner.—The hill sides and plains are scorched by the sun's rays, and the winter has brought but few refreshing showers. The winter grains and vegetables are at a stand for want of rain.

The subject of licensing the mining district is again agitated, and the rights of those who industrially search out favorable spots for mining, is under consideration. It is by no means an easy task to settle this question, as it is of great difficulty to ascertain the number of all miners of art. We are well acquainted with many of this Artist's finest works, and for exquisite finish they are not surpassed by any painter of the Modern French School. In Paris he has always been a great favorite and his portraits are particularly admired for their truth, grace and expression.

The New York Tribune in summing this up says, at a rough estimate it would make upwards of 8,000 such loads as a common road wagon in Michigan usually takes to market, drawn by two horses, at an average, going and coming, twenty-five miles a day, and would probably average six days for each load, say four hundred and eighty thousand days, or the labor of one thousand three hundred and fifteen men and teams every day for one year, to say nothing of back loads and transportation of live stock.

Let the farmer reflect on this when he takes into consideration all the advantages to be derived from a railroad on this island.

Mr. Jones is prosecuting his labors to establish at the Tejon Pass, an Indian reservation and farm, with great assiduity. Up to the latest arrival he had already planted two square miles with grain and kept running constantly twenty-four ploughs.

Most of the labor is performed by Indians who two months before were running wild on the mountains.

A number of Japanese junks have recently been met with on the Pacific by vessels bound to California, and the Sandwich Islands, and from these, curious articles have been taken, together with provisions and whatever was available.

The best day's run of the Sloop-of-war Portsmouth from Honolulu to San Francisco, was 270 miles, and the next best 256.

The following measure has been resorted to for the defence of the harbour of Sydney. The description is from the Sydney Empire and copied from that paper into the Alta California:—

"Across the mouth of the Heads, from north to south, where the distance is about one mile and a half, let there be sunk a wire cable or cables. These cables to be furnished with wires attached to galvanic batteries on either shore. At short intervals, connected with these cables and the wires, let there be a number of submarine explosive shells of the most destructive character, also sunk. These cables should be provided with powerful capsists on each shore, at the level of the water, to draw them taut. The arrangement is then complete."

"At any moment, should a hostile vessel attempt to enter the Heads, one of the shells could be drawn to the surface, adjusted by the north or south capstans to meet her immediately under her bottom; then discharge it by electricity. Few would be left to tell the tale."

The Alta California in a long article on the property of San Francisco at the end of 1853, enters into many particulars that go to show the rapid advancement of that city. The population has increased about 8000 during the past year and it now numbers about 50,000. The members of the bar already number about 900—quite enough one would think to manage all the squabbles that can possibly arise. There are 10 schools with 1200 scholars, and church numbers about 8000. Of newspapers there is quite a supply, consisting of no less than 12 dailies, 2 tri-weeklies, 6 weeklies, 1 commercial, 1 French, and 1 Sunday paper. The fire department consists of 14 companies, with 12 engines and a hook and ladder truck. There are two government hospitals, one hospital in course of erection by a benevolent society, and an alms-house, all having together about 800 patients. The property in the city is estimated to value about \$40,000,000 and it appears that during 1853 100,000,000 pounds of flour and meal worth \$4,000,000; 20,000,000 lbs of butter worth \$8,000,000; 25,000,000 pounds of leather, worth \$60,000,000 and 80,000,000 million feet of lumber, worth \$4,000,000 were imported at this port; and the total imports are more than \$25,000,000, or an average of more than \$1000 for every person in the State. The freight to vessels coming into port during the year were \$11,722,054, and the debts collected at the Custom House were \$2,551,255. The only exports worth of notice were about \$60,000,000 of gold dust and 18,800 flocks of quicksilver, valued at \$6,000,000. The persons arriving at the port were 65,000, and those leaving were about 30,000. There were about 1,000,000 of letters sent during the year from that city to foreign and American ports. The arrivals for the year were 1,028 vessels of 50,766 tons, and the departures were 1,653 vessels of 640,075 tons.

A correspondent of the Greenfield Gazette says that the heating of frozen fish will immediately restore it to its former color, and if there is any change it will make it darker than before. The process as described is to heat a small saucer by placing it upon a stove, then pour in a little ink which has been heated and made useless and in one minute it is

a bright as the pen.

True copy.—Attest:

A. POTTER, Secy.

The following book table was related to us last week; we thought it too good to be lost, and so repeat it as near as we can in the narrator's own words. Two of the parties—the butcher, now a very old man, and the boy, now in middle life—are still living, the one in Newport and the other on the Island, and when they read the anecdote we are quite certain they will remember the event.

Edinburgh Review for January, is received from Leonard Scott & Co., at the hand of Hammerton. The opening article is on Lord John Russell's Movements of Mr. Fox, and the Buckingham Papers.—The Monthly Review is also received from the Library, Miss. Webster, and Wm. T. Davis. The latter is nothing more surprising than the skill and amplitude of the blind in learning to read and to master the various trades of life. Public Works in the Presidency of Madras is a review of the conduct of the Governor of India. Government Education Measures for Rich and Poor contains some whole-some truths. Here is one:—

"That we cannot conceive a more melancholy sight than that of a young clergyman from either University, trained in the present institution, wayward as soon as he is of age—going down to some tiny populated district where he has to deal with intelligent natives, any one of whom is far more than his master in knowledge of any subject which he has to teach."

"Mister, them's our hogs and daddy's gone from town!"

"Well, so much the better for us," replied the master— "and what are you going to do about it?"

"About it! enough get them back in spite of you!" said the boy, who turned into the barn and seized a small pig—one of a litter of a sow carried off—with which he ran after the drove, twisting its tail with a vengeance. As soon as the squealing of the pig reached the sow, she bolted, turned back and put for the boy, the whole drove following yell well, the boy leading off with the squealing pig under his arm, and calling out at the top of his voice "Lyon! Lyon!"

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As two vessels belonging to a mining company, in New York were sweeping up the reef off Watch Hill, on Friday night last, one of them—the Bushrake—struck on a rock and sprung a leak. The captain, finding that he would be unable to keep her afloat attempted to run into Stonington, but finding that he could not reach there, he concluded to beach her, which he did on a part of the beach called the Naps, and she sank in about twelve feet of water. The crew of the other vessel then attempted to come to their assistance, but on account of the wind and tide were unable to reach them and in attempting to land, stove their boat; but they succeeded in reaching the shore, and sending to the assistance of those on the wreck Nelson Brown, the light-keeper, George Nash, of the Watch Hill House, Albert Crandall, and Mr. Rodman. When the men from the wreck were got on shore they were very much frozen; but with unremitting attention and the aid of a physician they were brought into a favorable condition. Before they could return to the vessel, she was taken possession of by a gang from Stonington, who commenced stripping her, and refused to leave her. The vessel was nearly new, valued at seven or eight thousand dollars, very little injured, and the cargo—copper ore—at about forty thousand dollars. As to whether the men from Stonington will hold her, is a question which will probably have to be decided by a course of law.

Literary Echo, Watertown.

A HUNDRED YEARS WAR.—Rev. Mr. Richmond, of Providence, R. I., whose present imprisonment by the Austrian government has been the subject of public remark, writes from the capitol of Hungary as follows:

"A hundred years war has begun, in which America will be the final umpire in Asia, which is chiefly concerned; for the principalities on the Danube are not a drop in the bucket. Now the influence of America is great everywhere, and increasing beyond computation. I have, in the last twenty-two months, visited all Europe, except Russia and Spain; also parts of Asia and Africa, and am astonished by the advance we have made in the minds of all men since my former journeys of 1828 to 1831."

SHAVING THE BEARD.—A correspondent of the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal says: "The more I reflect upon the mysteries of neurology and animal chemistry, the more confident I am that, while we are the least suspecting it, trifling errors in our daily life are producing important effects upon our corporeal systems; and I declare it is my deliberate conviction that the habit, which may almost be styled American, of using the razor upon the face, is sufficient to cause a large proportion of the lamentable evils which affect the human race in this country."

LAUNCH OF THE LARGEST SHIP EVER BUILT IN LIVERPOOL.—Next week will be launched the immense vessel which has been some time in course of construction at Messrs. Major & Getty's yard Brunswick dock. She is the largest vessel ever built in Liverpool, and has long been a source of admiration to those interested in shipbuilding. She is constructed on the North-American principle, namely of soft wood.—*Liverpool Times, Jan. 28.*

A CHAPEL FOR THE POOR.—We learn from the Worcester Spy that Ichabod Washburn of that city is about to erect, at his own expense, a substantial brick chapel, for the free use of the public for religious worship. The building is to be 40 feet by 80; and in one portion of it there is to be a dwelling house for the Minister at Lynde, who is to supply the chapel, and who is to be supported by the Evangelical churches of the city.

A GOOD JOKE.—The city authorities of Marysville, California, recently passed an ordinance for the removal of outside stairs in that city. While the Council was in session a few days subsequently, the stairs leading to the Council Chamber were removed, and the dignified members of that body, according to the Herald, were compelled to "skin" down the posts of the building.

LUMBERING IN CANADA.—Some of our New England capitalists have gone large into lumbering operations in the vast forests of Canada. A writer in the Lowell Courier mentions the following, among other interesting facts:

The river St. Maurice and its tributaries, which empty into the St. Lawrence at Three Rivers, drain a large tract of timber lands, as yet almost unexplored, containing more than one thousand miles of navigable water for lumbering purposes—Heretofore but little timber has been cut upon these lands, in consequence of the bad rapids. These have been recently improved by the Government, who have constructed dams and slides in order to make their timber lands available.

BRICKAGE OF MILLS.—An unusual number of mills have broken down within a few weeks. One of the machine works in this city had seven mills to repair at once, last week. These breakages are probably owing to the sudden changes in the temperature, affecting the nice adjustments of heavy machinery. A great number of railroad axles have also broken in the same time.

Providence Journal.

PAID IN HIS OWN COIN.—The Rochester Democrat says that M. B. Lowry, the notorious leader of the mob at Erie, was booted from an editor's sanctum the other day, and then flagged. He went to the office of the Erie Constitution to demand a retraction of some statement, and was dismissed in the above manner.

EXTREME COLD.—The mercury has ranged from 10 to 12 degrees below zero for several days past. Tuesday morning was the coldest. On Wednesday morning it commenced snowing, and continued to snow through most of the day, and then gradually turned to sleet.—*Keene Patriot.*

The Petersburg Express chronicles the death of Hamiah, a negro woman owned by a lady in that city, at the advanced age of 123. She died of no particular disease, but sank under the exhaustion incident to extreme old age. She was born in Powhatan county, Va.

A son of Capt. Rackett, of schooner Cabot, at this port, from New York, was knocked overboard from the schooner off Point Judith on Friday night last, and was drowned. Every effort to save him proved unavailing. He was fourteen years of age.

Bristol Phenix.

We perceive by the New York Journal of Commerce that the Sugar Refinery in this town is to be sold at auction on the 1st of March next, at the Merchant's Exchange in New York.—*Ibid.*

MELANCHOLY OCCURRENCE.—On Monday last of January, Capt. Amos Eastman of North Conway, N. H., came to his death through his severity of the weather. He was found dead in the woods two miles from home, whither he went for a load of fuel.

MATRIMONIAL.—It is reported that within the next three weeks, three weddings in the "upper circles" will be celebrated here, the groom in each case counting over 50 years, the brides scarcely out of their teens.—*N. Y. Express.*

ON the night of the 5th of January, a fire broke out in the public Lunatic Asylum of Bergin, Norway, and out of 365 patients, twenty-two perished in the flames.

Crockery ware has advanced twenty to thirty per cent. in price, owing to the high price of coal and other materials in the Staffordshire potteries, England.

A LUCKY EDITOR.—John Wentworth, editor of the Chicago Democrat, has just sold a lot in that city, \$50 by 150 feet for \$3,000.

The property of the National Academy of Design, on Broadway, New York, was sold on Thursday, Feb. 16, for \$120,000.

A quaint old writer defines egotism to be "suffering the private I to be too much in the public eye."

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Literary Echo, Watertown.

END OF THE WORLD.—The end of the world in 1854, about May, we believe, is predicted by a portion of the Second Adventists, who were disappointed in the world's not burning up in 1843. To illustrate their theory, and make it tangible to those who are not ready in mental arithmetic, they have diagrams, hanging in the rooms, where they meet, with the animals spoken of in the Scripture sketches, with awful looking heads and terrible green horns, and the tenth horn they tell so much about, is made to lap over 1843 and bear 1854 on its tip. They look upon the present movement of the Russian Czar towards Constantinople as about to close the books upon us. In Salem they have become quite zealous, and several persons have quite been added to their number, and eight were recently baptized from the ranks of a billion type, should make use of the only genuine medicine, Hobensack's Liver Pills.

"Be not deceived," but hold for Hobensack's Worm Syrup and Liver Pills, and observe that each has the signature of the Proprietor, J. N. HOBENSACK, as more else genuine.

LYON'S KATHARINE.

The Katharion neutralizes the effects of Disease, Climate and old age, in Preserving and Restoring the Human Hair even after a Baldness of many years; cleanses the scalp from Dandruff and its natural impurities; will cure the Nervous Headache and all Eruptive Diseases of the Skin, and is the most admirable article for Curling and imparting gloss to the hair in the world. It happily unites the effects of the choicest Pomades & the best French Extracts, and exhales the perfume of the most delightful flowers. No person should be without it. Price only 25 cents, in large bottle. Sold by all dealers, everywhere.

D. S. BARNEYS, Proprietor, 161 Broadway, N. Y.

Holloway's Pills, an Admirable Remedy for the Care of Hairs, Indigestion and Liver Complaints.—The wife of an Officer in the E. I. G. Service has written to us in defense of her hair and stomach, both having so deranged that she had much difficulty in digesting any kind of food. She suffered almost unceasingly from sick headache, nervousness, and lowness of spirits, the result of debilitated constitution. The medical aid she had was of no avail, and her friends gave up all hope of her recovery, until she had recourse to Holloway's Pills, which in about six weeks restored her health and perfect health.

Ancient Philosophers looked to the heavenly bodies in making calculations regarding life and death. In modern times the most skillful medical practitioners to the celebrated Graecenberg Family of Hobensack's Medicines, will assure you that the art of life and death is now in their hands.

Medicinal and cosmetic articles of all kinds, including the famous Hobensack's Liver Pills, are to be had at the celebrated factories of John Crossley & Sons, and Messrs. Henderson & Co., and others, England, and all of our importation, some of which are exclusively our own styles, and cannot be found at any other establishment.

Saint Room No. 1.

FLOOR & CARPET ROOMS.

Three Ply Carpets.

English, Scotch and American Imperial Three Ply carpeting of our own importation; gorgeous, splendid new style of pattern.

Paints, Glass &c.

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